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THE WEINILY HERSALD mory Saturday, at 6th tents
per copy, or Eloper anoman; the European Edition be per anoman, to any cert of fireat Britosia, and \$6 to any part of the
Ordinant, both to include portane.

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATEE, Broadway-Luones DE Guz BURTON'S THEATRE Chambers street Pag Taupu

SOWERY PREATRE, Bowery LIPS IN RUSSIA-BOX NATIONAL THEATRE. Chathern street-Hor Conv.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broedway-A Bond Street, AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon, WHO SPEAKS PILSY-THE HAPPY TAN -Evening, The OLD BARVERY. CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broad WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 448 Broadway, Ermidman Minstreen - Buristia of Uncer Tom's Capin.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck-ST. NICHOLAS EXHIBITION ROOM, & Broadway-

BANVARD'S GEORAMA, MC Broadway -PANORAMA OF

WHOLE WORLD-377 and 379 Broadway-Afterneon JONE S PANTISCOPE-APOLLO ROOME.

SIGNOR BLITZ, GREEN'S HALL, New Brunswick New York, Sunday, April 22, 1854.

Both houses of Congress having adjourned over to Menday, our istelligence from Washington is re lieved of that ordinarily tedious feature. It is stated that Mr. Borland, our Minister to Central America. has negotiated a treaty with Nicaragua, the chief object of which is to extend the boundaries of that State over all the territory claimed by the Mosquito Indians. We do not youch for the correctness of this rumor, as the supineness of the administration precludes the idea of any such undertaking on its part. "The Man Wot Nominated Frank Pierce arnishes another of his ensertaining communica

The alumni of Columbia College held a meeting yesterday to make arrangements for celebrating the centennial anniversary of that institution, and those present availed themselves of the octasion to read the trustees, or a number of them at least, a wholesome lesson on the vulgar bigotry displayed in refusing to appoint a gentleman to a vacant professorship on the ground of his peculiar religious belief. Such illiberality, however, has ever been the distinguishing characteristic of our colleges; and it will require, we apprehend, something more potent than a preamble and resolutions, or even a Lagisla tive enactment, to effect a reformation.

What is the matter with the tectotallers? Have they knocked under to King Alcehol-have they taken to temperance gin-have the leaders gone over to the enemy? The Maine law is being rejected in all directions; even the Legislature of New Brunswick has but recently repudiated it. Something must be dene quickly, or the exhausting weather of the approaching summer-which is a great provocative to stimulants-will place Neil Dow's monstrosity past redemption.

The trial of Matt. Ward for shooting Profess Butler, at Elizabethtown, Ky., is attracting great interest in that region, which is in no small degre enhanced by the order of the Judge of the Court prohibiting the publication of the evidence. Neverthe subject to enable the public to obtain au inkling of what is going on, and our readers will find else where all that we have been able to glean of the progress of the trial. We forbear to comment upon the conduct and motives of the official who is so far behind the age as to promulgate so absurd an order

The report of the City Inspector announces that there have been 428 deaths in this city fluring the week ending 22d inst. Of this number 252 were under ten years of age. Apoplexy carried off 8, consumption 63, inflammation of the lungs 28, bron-chitis 6, congestion of the brain 14, dropsy in the head 24, fevers of the various types 26, old age 9, smallpox 19, convulsions (infantile) 33, croup 13. marasmus (infantile) 20, measles 11. There were 13 premature births and 20 stillborn. There must be some new lights in medical science, for we find that one case of "natural death" is recorded in the Inspector's report, and last week a victim of a "declining fever" shuffled off to that bourne which w read of." It is too bad even for the "faculty" to crack their professional jokes on so grave a subject.

In this day's paper will be found an act of the Legislature, passed during its last session, confirming certain grants made by the Common Council of the city of New York, authorizing the companies that have railroads now begun to construct, complete, extend and use such roads in and through the streets and avenues designated in the respective grants. What does an act of the Legislature amount to confirming a grant which has been declared void by the Superior and Supreme Courts of this city and county?

We give elsewhere a report of the last day's pro-ceedings of the Southern and Western Convention, together with a letter from our correspondent giving a condensed summary of its doings. The remarks of Lieut. Herndon, the officer appointed by the gov Friment to make & reconnoisance of the Amazor and whose eloquent letters on the subject have been spread before the public by the press, will repay an attentive perusal.

Cotton was firm yesterday, and closed at about three-eighths of a cent advance on some descriptions over Monday's prices. There was more shipping for Liverpool offering, and 2,300 oales were engaged at rather improved rates. Freights for corn having dropped down to &d., there were some 30,000 or 40,000 bushels in bulk shipped. Breadstuffs were generally firm, including flour for home use, little or none being taken for export. Prime shipping corn and prime white Genesee wheat were both firm. Tar again advanced, with sales of 1,000 bbls at \$4 50, showing a rise of 25c. per bbl. over the previous day's prices.

Alarming accounts of the approach of the cholera are daily reaching us. The ship Tonawanda, arrived at Philadelphia from Liverpool yesterday, had about fifty deaths during the passage of a disease said to resemble cholera, and the Blanche, at St. John, also from Liverpool, reports thirty-five deaths from the same disease.

The brig Alida, from New Orleans for this port was recently abandoned at sea, having become perfect wreck in the late storm. The officers and crew were saved. Her cargo, valued at about twent thousand dollars, is mostly insured in New Orlean

offices.

The democrats of North Carolina have nominated Mr. Bragg as their candidate for Governor. As he is a relative of the gallant captain of "a little more grape" celebrity, there is a reasonable prospect of spirited contest in the tar and turpentine State.

Our files of British Guiana papers are dated to th 23d of March. The Georgetown journals do not con tain much news. We have extracted the most in teresting items.

Nothing further has transpired in relation to the late disastrous wreck at Long Beach.

We are informed of a terrible riot at Saginaw Michigan. The mob attempted to rescue a number of prisoners from the jail, and during the fight the Sheriff was set upon and killed. The report requires

confirmation. On the faside pages may be found a review of recently issued work entitled "Types of Mankind: letters of our correspondents at Puerto Cabello, Al hany and Besten : an interesting decision in the Marine Court ; New York Prison Association ; spe culating American doctors in London ; Visit to Tim buctoo; theatrical, commercial and financial intel-Beence &c., &c.

The Reformed Corpocation-Its Promises and

Municipal law has been properly defined as a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power of a State or city, and exanating from hody of men who respect the rights and interests of the people only, and who, in their corporate representative capacity, may be looked upon as a fair sample of the amount of moral feeling, private worth, and in ependence of character which exist in the community for which they speak. We fear that the Common Council of this city, as a collective body, falls far short of the defined standard; and we are assured that our fellow-citizens are now convinced that under the specious name of "City Reform" they have been caloled into the aloption of a plan of government which not only perpetaates all the evils of the old regime, but renders them more immediately injurious te the best interests of New York, by extension.

We were the first to warn the people against the delasion of any public benefit accraing from the "Peter Cooper" movement, owing to the fact that the deliberations on the choice of candidates were carried on in private canonses convened in the University at Washington square, at private houses, in Wall street, and other places in the city, from which the reporters of the independent press were excluded. As a proof of the accuracy of our conclusions, it is only necessary to 'call attention to the fact that the new Boards have been at work since the second day of last January, and that all the abuses of which we complained are unredressed, whilst the cost of representation has been multiplied threefold. Our readers will remember that the pay of one branch-the Board of Conneilmen-of the corporate body, amounts to about two hundred and forty dellars for each night of meeting. and that the effect of their united wisdom for three months is, that Mr. Genin had heretofore to undertake the management of sweeping Broadway, paying his men by a voluntary contribution of the residents; that our side, walks are barricaded with piles of merchandise, and our leading streets rendered impassible with building rubbish-the up town wards, many of them unswept and without light, rowdyism prevalent, and not a single ordinance or rule of city government of any public utility

During this time our reporters have furnished the people with full and acknowledgedly accurate accounts of what did really take place; and we would ask if the people are willing to adopt such scenes as their own acts, and say that the men engaged in them represent their worth, amenity and intelligence? We think that the response will be an indignant and decided negative. Affairs have progressed from bad to worse, until, notwithstanding the serious issues involved and the vital principles at stake, numbers of our people have come to look upon the meetings of the Common Council as a matter of mere bagatelle, and they are induced to frequent the chambers for the sake of enjoying a deal of amusement at a cheaper rate than what they could have a laugh for at

Burton's theatre or the Minstrel Hall of Christy. The earlier meetings of the sixty legislators were consumed in tedious debates in organization, the intermediate time was passed in the work of the formation of committees, and the past few weeks have been enlivened with the scenes of advertisement duel correspondence debates on dignity, and remarks on the privileges of reporters and the responsibilities and duties of editors. On last Wednesday night we witnessed the conclusion of a sort of two act farce which had been going on from the previous Monday. It originated in the circumstance of the evasion-as they generally do-by the o-called reformers, of a call of the board, which had been fixed for that evening. The Councilman of the Fortieth, absenting himself without excuse, was placed in contempt, and a large number of people attended to witness his reprimand.

The scene on the occasion was corroborative of our position-that dignity of council has been abandoned and that the spectators attend merely for amusement or to witness the oratorical prowess of a particular ward representative. Precisely at six o'clock the outside seats were filled with citizens, the majority of whom were either naturalized Irish or Germans. Then eatered the learned Councilmen; and they came in such numbers that it seemed for a moment as if the twenty defunct assistants had returned from the districts to which they had been consigned, each accompanied by a spirit similar to -if not "more wicked"-than himself. In a short time after the minutes were read, it was moved that one half of the record be cancelled, and thus, that an official lie be told to the public in the shape of that certain proceedings which took place did not occur.

This proposition would not be put from the chair, and the minutes were approved. The case of the member for the Fortieth district was next called up, and debated upon with every description of ingenuity which was calculated to please the outsiders and insure a re-election. It was moved that he be excused. The Clerk read over the sixty names of members, and it was found the motion was lost. It was moved that business proceed. Lost, after the same delay. It was moved that the Board adjourn. After sixty screams from the Clerk it was voted down. It was moved that the spectators be excluded during the division, and it was moved that the reporters accompany the spectators. A gentleman dressed in a blue coat a tà Webster, would retain the reporters, in order to "show up," as he termed it, the excuses of his colleagues. He also "expounded" the duties of editors, and carried his motion making a great impression on the crowd. A youthful Solon obtained great credit for a tender conscience, by voting under protest cach time, although a medical legislator assured the Board-professionally, we suppose-that "the young man did not have to vote." This caused loud laughter, and after a little time the motion of reprimand was adopted. The Sergant-at-Arms, to whom no humbug is new, then conducted the delinquent to the middle of the room, where he left him standing. Here the President administered to him a sort of vague rebuke ; after which the affair terminated. It was then twenty minutes to nine o'clock, so that two hours and a half of time were consumed in a debate upon the dignity of officials, who were themselves taking the best method of destroy-

A long discussion ensued on the best location for a new city hall, during which a member informed the Board, in a speech of nearly half an hour's duration, that the old one was designed by a man who was the executor of his father's property; that said executor died last year, and yet all the world had gone to live up town, and, consequently, that the new building should he fixed in Madison square. Coming from

man who was lucky enough to have a fatherand one with properly, 'too-the speech bad an effect, and, after a long discussion, various calls of the roll, and technical divisions, the suggestion of the member was half adopted, and the

Board adjourned. We have thus submitted a plain resumé el the proceedings of one night of meeting, and from one our readers may learn all, and we would ask the people if they have gained anything by the issue of the city reform cry, the agitation and fuss of the elections, or the costly deliberations of such a crowd of functionaries? They must reply that they have not; and if they have not, then they must reconsider the system of corporation rule again, and look out for the adoption of a plan which will be at the same time cheaper and more centralized. Another reform is needed.

THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT UNMASKING .- It will be in the recollection of our readers that some three or four months ago, a vast amount of fuss and honest indignation was got up to order by the government organ at Washington, on the subject of the Africanization of Cuba. The Cuban Junta, having its headquarters in New York, and ramifications in New Orleans, Washington and elsewhere, got up and industriously circulated a rumor to the effect that the Captain-General of Cuba, in combination with the British cabinet, was about to establish the system of apprenticeship on an enormous cale, and thus lay the foundation of another negro empire on our borders. We attributed the statement published at the time to the inventive genius of the Cuban Junta, considering that the object they had in view was to arouse the suspicious jealousy of the American people to such an extent as to render the speedy acquisition of the island by the United States highly probable. We derided the idea, reasoning on the grounds that the English people, who had so long and zealously labored to suppress the African slave trade, would never tolerate its government sanctioning the revival of the unholy traffic, under such a specious and transparent pretence as the apprenticeship system. This argument possessed great weight, and the statements affirmative of the Africanization policy were very generally regarded by the American people as utterly without foundation.

We are beginning, nevertheless, to suspect that after all there may be something in these rumors. Our correspondent at Havana reiterates them week after week, and the Cuban Junta insist on the correctness of their original assertions. In support of all this, too, we find in the Gaceta of the 11th inst .- the organ of the Cuban government—an official statement of the mode in which some six hundred negroes introduced into Trinidad were distributed among various masters or proprietors, at the head of whom stands the Captain-General, with the modest dividend of one seven year old African child. We published this official list a day or two since; and it will have been seen from the heading of it that these Bozales are not, as formerly, denominated emancipados, and assigned for seven years. but that they are termed apprentices and bound for the short term of one year. Our correspondent asserts that the Captain-General will find this plan immensely more profitable to him than that pursued by his predecessors. However that may be, one thing appears pretty evident, namely, that the apprenticeship system has been initiated in Cuba—that the mast hitherto worn by the Cuban government in that respect has been desperately thrown aside. and that the new system has been at length openly inaugurated. The result which a persistent course of outrage to our citizens and flag on the part of the Cuban government has for so far failed to accomplish will be speedily consummated, if it shall turn out that the Africanization policy has been thus virtually proclaimed. Add to these ominous appearances the fact that Mr. Soulé, our Minister to of certain information in relation to Cuba of the deepest importance to this country, was, at the period of our latest accounts from him. about to return directly to the United States for the purpose of communicating it, and advising with our government on the subject. Let the Cuban Junta be therefore of good cheer, and let them, like the Roundhead soldiery of Oliver Cromwell. "put their trust in God and keep their powder dry."

MR. FILLSCORE IN THE SOUTH-WHAT SAY THE NORTHERN UNION WATGE? -- Mr. Fillmore, in the progress of his Southern tour. goes on from "conquering to conquer." He is received everywhere with the most formal and flattering demonstrations of public respect, and at all points we find him the advocate of those great fundamental principles of good faith to the constitution upon which alone can depend the perpetuity of the Union and the full restoration of barmony between the North and the South.

Look at the other side of the picture! What has been the course pursued by W. H. Seward and his organs and his allies during the last three or four months? They have been moving heaven and earth—they have been working in every conceivable way, in season and out of season, at Washington, in New York, and in every hele and corner of the North, to excite such an agitation upon the slavery question as will completely destroy all political affinities between the two sections. The simple object of Seward, in fact, has been and continues to be, to make a political boundary between the Northern and Southern States, over which no Northern politician can venture to pass without the hazard of being destroyed. When this condition of things shall have been accomplished, Seward will rule the must, as the great leading anti-slavery champion of the Northern section against the domestic institutions of the South. Of course, the only possible ultimatum to this re-organization of political parties upon the slavery question, and upon a geographical line-the only possible termination to such a programme-will be the secession of the South from the Union, and the organization of the slave States into a separate and independent confederacy, for the protection of their domestic concerns against Northern demagogues and fanatical abolitionists.

Such being the programme of W. H. Seward, his organs and his allies, the question arises. what do the Union conservative whigs of the North propose to do? Will they surrender without resistance to the arch-agitator? Are they so weak that they can do nothing? What are they about? Is there no vestige remaining of the Castle Garden Union Safety Committee? Is the entire whig party of New York Sewardzed and demoralized into a great abolition camp, or do our conservative whigs still believe in or profess the principles of good faith to our constitutional compacts with the South?

It is high time that the Union whige of the

North, if they have any faith remaining in their principles of 1850 and 1852 high time that they should come forth and show their hands. Are they with Fillmore, or are they with Sewar 1? Let the New York whigs, friends of the Union and the compromises of the constitution-the only unrepealable compromises between the two sections, that we know of-let the Union whice of New York and the North come out and define their position. Are they with Fillmore, or with Seward? The Union whigs of the South are entitled to know whether in 1856 we are to have a sectional or a national division of parties for the Presidency. The silence of the Northern Union whigs at this crisis will be equivalent to their surrender to the anti-slavery programme of Seward, and to his plan of a sectional campaign, for the next Presidency. What say the Union whigs of New York? Are there any adherents of Mr. Fillmore remaining among them, or have they virtually surrendered to W. H. Seward? The whice of the South are entitled to an answer.

OUR COVEMPORARIES AND THEIR WAY OF DOING

Business,-As usual, this journal had exclusive

accounts of the recent melancholy shipwreck,

full a day before its rivals. The course pursued by the latter is curious and characteristic. Three out of the number, the Tribune, the Evening Post, and the Commercial Advertiser. copied our account and gave us due credit. Two others-need we add that we allude to the Times and the Express ?- likewise copied our account, but preferred stealing it to a ... owledging its source. The Wall street papersthe Courier and the Journal-being the special organs of the mercantile community and the shipping interests, ignored the disaster altogether. The conduct of these various papers in this instance is a key to their general character. The Tribune, the Post, and the Commercial can hardly be accused of any friendship for us, or any desire to serve our interests; yet they all had the honesty to give us credit for what was ours. It cost the Tribune a pang, and the word "HERALD" was inserted in the most obscure corner and the smallest type that could be found; a practice in which we cannot consent to follow the example of our philosophical cotemporary : but the acknowledgment was made, and honesty and we are satisfied. We cannot doubt for a moment that had the Journal of Commerce and the Courier and Enquirer thought fit to copy our narration of the wreck, they too would have scorned to steal it. Their omission of the fact only proves that, in their opinion, men's and women's lives are of less importance than boxes and bales. The two journals which stole our account—the Times and Express-have given another proof of their unwavering fidelity to the principles on which they started. When the Express passed into the possession of its present owners their means did not enable them to go to the same expense as other newspapers; but as they promised honesty and amendment if they prospered, people forgave them. It is impossible to say whether the proprietors of the Express would have fulfilled their engagement if fortune had favored them; as it is, of course, they have still the same excuse as they had when they began. Nobody of correct feeling can blame them for employing fewer hands than any other daily journal in the city, or for paying them worse, or for stealing matter wherever they can get it. So with the Times. The few thousand dollars scraped together by Mr. Seward's friends are gone; and how the Times lives to-day is a mystery to every one. It has been obliged to curtail its expenses in such a way as to lose all the advance it had gained over the Tribune. which now exceeds it considerably in circulation. Whaf wonder that the Times should steal our reports instead of employing re-porters itself? When the Times and Express stole our reports of the wreck of the San Francisco, we remonstrated with them on their conduct, and mildly observed that in the event of had orders to place fifty dollars at the disposal of each of them, in order that they might procure reports of their own. We even added that, in consideration of the circumstances of the proprietors of the Express, they might consider it as a gift, and not as a loan. This we did, in order that the public might have the benefit of several varied reports of such events. instead of ours alone. Why did not our cotemporaries avail themselves of our offer? The money is there still; in the name of common sense, let them call and get it, and give up stealing for the future.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.-It seems to be understood that the friends of the Nebraska bill in the House, are going to make a desperate effort to-morrow for a great achievement. The plan is to report a new bill, divested of the Badger proviso, and the Clayton amendment, which excludes aliens from voting in the Territories. and to rush it through, if possible, at double quick step, under the pressure of the previous question. Very well. The issue having been raised as a desperate expedient for saving the administration, and the constitutional principle involved being perfectly clear, it is best to have the question settled as soon as possible. If it should smash up the Cabinet party, the Cabinet itself, and kitchen cabinet, so much the better. Let the experiment be tried. We should not be surprised, however, if the new bill were referred to the Committee of the Whole, for a comfortable nap with the old bill from the Senate. Such is the demoralization of the House under the management of Forney and the kitchen cabinet that we have but little faith in the success of even a great constitutional principle under their management. Another day will tell the story.

Marine Affairs.

LAUNCE.-Mr. Thomas Collyer launched yesterday afternoon, at half-past four o'clock, from his yard at the foot of Twelfth street, East river, the ship Knickerbocker built for Messrs. Stanton & Thompson, for the New Orleans trade. She was built under the supervision and superintendence of Captain Peabody, so well known from

DEPARTURE OF THE HERMANN.—The mail steamship Her mann, Captain Higgins, sailed at noon yesterday for Bre men and Southampton, with 210 passengers and \$567,600 in specie on freight.

ARRIVAL OF A WHALING FLEET.—The New Bedford Mer-cury says that nine whalers and one merchantman arriv-ed at that port 20th inst., with 1,950 bbls. sperm and 17,-200 do. of whale oil.

The Late Storm at Cape May.—Several persons who had an opportunity of witnessing the late storm at Cape May, describe it as the most furious that has occurred there for twenty years previous. The sea dashed far over the bank and completely inundated the new Mount Vernen Hotel. The bathing sheds beneath the beak, numbering probably one hundred and fifty, were all washed away, with the exception of those belonging to the cottages of Captain Hart, S. S. Steiner, and A. Tilge, which were saved by being pulled up on the bank. The fury of the waves caused an encreachment upon the shore, much of it having been washed away. The shop close to the beach, where Cape May diamonds were formerly sold during the bathing season, now hangs partly over the bank, in consequence of the earth being washed away. The two storied arbor belonging to the Mansion House has been entirely carried away. A few minutes before it fell, two gentlemen were in it, gaing at the yild scene surrounding them.

Meeting of the Alumni of Columbia College An adjourned meeting of this body was held yesterday afternoon at the College Chapel, for the purpose of con certing measures for the celebration of their

anniversary. Prof. Renwick was called to the chair and Mr. F. S.

Talmadge was appointed Secretary.

After some conversational debate Mr. S. W. Ro ffered the following resolutions, having reference to the recent rejection of Dr. Wolcott Gibbs, candidate for the Professorship of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry, by the Trustees of the College:—

Whereas, the Alumni of Columbia College have met to gether at the call of the Trustees. Whereas, the Alumni of Columbia College have met together at the call of the Trustees, "to consult as to the celebration of a centennial anniversary of the College in October next. And whereas, the same Board of Trustees have recently desired the application of a large number of the Alumni to appoint to the vacant Professorship of Chemistry and Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Dr. Wolcott Gibbs, an alumnus of the college, of unquestioned ability, supported in his claims by the testimony of the most distinguished men of science in our country, and have appointed a gentleman whose qualifications are not superior to those of Dr. Gibbs, who is not an alumnus of the college, and whe had not the recommendation of the Alumni. And whereas, the appointment of Dr. Gibbs was objected to in the Board on the ground of his particular religious tenets; and the Trustees, on the 9th of January last, refused to agree to a resolution offered by one of their body, to the effect that, in filling the vacancy they were bound "to select the person best fitted for the place without regard to his opinions in matters of religion."

place without regard to his opinions in matters of religion."
Resolved, That in our opinion the Trustees, in the appointment of a Professor, should select an alumnus of the college if possessing qualifications equal to those of any other candidate, and that the recommendation of the alumni of the college should have great weight with the Trustees in making such appointment.

Resolved, That the spirit which would make a particular religious belief a test of fitness for a Professorship of Physical Science, deserves our severest condemnation.

Resolved, That in our opinion the action of the Trustees in rejecting Pr. Gibbs, is unjust to him, to the alumni and to the community, and evinces a spirit of intelerance opposed to the liberal intentions of the charter, inconsistent with the character of a public institution, and in the highest degree injurious to the best interests of the college.

of the college.

Resolved, That these members of the Board of Trustees who voted against or resisted the appointment of Br. Gibbs for the reason that they could not conscientfously assist in the election of a Unitarian to the vacant professorship, be and they are hereby requested by the Alumin to examine and decide whether they can conscientiously hold office in an institution which, by its charter, is prevented from excluding "any person of any religious denomination whatever from any of the degrees, privileges, and immunities of the College, on account of his peculiar tenets in matters of religion," and which, by the laws of this State, is prohibited from making "the religious tenets of any person a condition of admission to any privilege or office in the said College." Recolved, That the thanks of the Alumin are due to the Trustees, Messrs. Charles King, Clement C. Moore, Robert Ray, Ogden Hoffman, Edward Jones, William Hobart, Henry J. Anderson, Samuel B. Ruggles, and George T. Strong, for their constant resistance to the liberal policy of imposing a religious test upon candidates for clice.

Ecolved, That the proceedings of the Trustees, see few

All of the control of the proceedings of the Trustees, so far as they relate to the public duties of the College as a seminary of learning, are legitimate subjects of public scrutiny, and no secret or confidential character should be claimed for them.

seminary of tearning, are legitimate subjects of public scrutiny, and no secret or confidential character should be claimed for them.

Resolved, That the people and the age demand the widest diffusion of knowledge; that education, such as our College has at its disposal, can neither be too liberal nor too practical in its character, nor too freely bestowed upon the public, by whose generosity the College was endowed, and that for these ends the management of the College aceds new energy and reform.

Resolved, That it is not expedient for the Alumni to join in the proposed celebration of the centennial anniversary of the College until an understanding is had with the Trustees as to the spirit of the proposed celebration, and of the future governance of the College.

Resolved, That a committee, from the classes here present, be appointed to confer with the Trustees in regard to the proposed celebration, and report to the Alumni at an early day, upon the expediency of their uniting in such celebration, and that the said committee further report whether any, and what, steps are proper to be taken on the part of the Alumni, to increase the prosperity, strengthen the influence, and extend the usefulness of their Alma Mater.

A long and very lively debate followed upon the read-

A long and very lively debate followed upon the read ing of the foregoing resolutions. Mr. Russen expressed his disapproval of the action of the Trustees in this matter. If their action was such as was calculated to bring upon them the charge of bigotry and sectarianism, the Alumn would have to bear part of the odium. Such conduct was intolerant and disgraceful to the age we live in. The resolutions charged that Dr. Gibbs, an alumnus of the College, recommended by the Alumni to a professorship of chemistry, had been rejected on religious grounds. That was a grave charge. What was the preof? That he was an applicant for the office—that he was an alumnus—that he was recommended by the alumni—that he was rejected, cannot be denied. That he was amply qualified for this situation was—proved by the testimonials of almost all the sc entitio men in the country. Not an objection had been proved against his moral character, or his conduct in the social relations. But the question was—was he rejected on religious grounds? It would be assuming much to say that Dr. Gibbs was rejected on any other ground than this. There was no gentleman named against him that was equally qualified. He was rejected three several times, when no man pretended to equal qualifications. He was rejected in a great measure by blank votes. Of the gentlemen who voted against Dr. Gibbs was locked upon as a Unitarian, an arch-heretic. He (the speaker) was of the same condemmed sect, and thanked God that in giving him life he had placed him under the influences of Unitarian Christianity.

Rev. Mr. LEONARP said the passing of such a series of resolutions would not place Dr. Gibbs in the professor's chair. He saw no possible good that could accrue to anybody by passing them, and he considered the whole discussion irrevelant to the question which they had come to decide. Shall we unite with the frustees in the celebration of our centennial anniversary? Suppose the trustees stood before them as avowing that they rejected Dr. Gibbs on no other ground than because he was a was intolerant and disgraceful to the age we live in

bration of our centennial anniversary? Suppose the trustees stood before them as avowing that they rejected Dr. Gibbs on no other ground than because he was a Unitarian, was that to prevent the celebration of this anniversary? The anniversary ought to be celebrated, and they should celebrate it.

Mr. Jav offered an amendment to the last two resolutions as originally read by Mr. Roosevelt, which was approved of. We give the above resolutions as amended. The question as to the adoption of the resolutions was then put, and after some debate, were finally carried. The following committee were appointed to confer with the trustees:

Messrs. Mulligan, of the class of 1791; Hamilton, of 1805; Renwick, of 1807; Mason, of 1815; Gracie, of 1816, allen, of 1832; Strong, of 1826; Kelly of 1826; Crosby, of 1827; Sedgwick, of 1829; Russell, of 1832; Nichol, of 1830; Slosson, of 1833; Gillespie, of 1834; Jay, of 1830; McMullen, of 1857; Cernell, of 1839; Mason of 1840; Le Roy, 1841; Hewitt, of 1842; Gallatin, of 1843; Foster, of 1844; Drake, of 1845; Thompson, of 1846; Sare, of 1847; Farran, of 1848; Skidmore, of 1849; Seymour, of 1850; Anthon, of 1851; Trenor, of 1852; Smith, of 1853.

The meeting then adjourned.

City Intelligence.

THE OLD METHOD OF FINANCIERING-HOW THE FARMER BOUGHT A YORR OF CATTLE .- A farmer named Mcresiding in the neighborhood of Oyster Bay, Long Island, was "done for" some two or three days since. Mc., having finished his day's work at market, was Mc., having finished his day's work at market, was standing on the corner of Fulton and South streets, when a stranger stepped up to him and addressed him, remarking on the inclemency of the weather, &c., and proceeded to inform him that "that man," pointing to a man standing on the opposite side of the street, had a yoke of cattle which he, the ptires asked, \$140, was too much for them—that he was willing to give \$125, or even \$130, for them, which the owner of the cattle not only refused to take, but also said, in consequence of a disagreement which had taken place between them, that he would not sell them to him at any price. "Now," says he to Mc., "if you will go over and see the man and buy those cattle for me at \$125, I will give you \$5, at the same time slipped a \$5 note into Mc's hant. To earn this money and oblige the stranger Mc concluded to undertake the job. Stepping across the street, Mc addressed the reputed owner of the cattle, stating that a friend of his had informed him (Mc.) that he (the owner) was anxicus to dispose of a yoke of cattle, and asked his price for them. After a good deal of talk, Mc. succeed d in purchasing the cattle for \$125, and proceeded to inform the gentleman, who had paid him the \$5, of his success. At which, of course, the one who wanted the cattle was extremely delighted; but informed Mc. that he, (Mc.,) had better pay for them, and go over and see them, and then return to him on the corner of Fulton street, and that he would return him, (Mc.) his \$125. Mc. therefore takes out his pecket book, and paid the owner over to the North river to see the animals. After having proceeded up Fulton street some two or three blocks, the owner asks Mc. whether he bought the red cattle or the black and white ones. This was to Mc. a puzzler. He did not know, and as the cattle were not for him, suggested to the owner that he should wait there for a few moments, and he would go back and see. Very well, replied the owner, asking out his waste, be quick, for I am "in a hurry." Mc. hurried standing on the corner of Fulton and South streets, when a stranger stepped up to him and addressed him

A Charge of Obtaining Cattle by Feile Pretences.—Officer Moore, of Jefferson Market police court, yesterday arrested a butcher named James Dempsey, residing at the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Third areaus, on a warrant wherein he stands charged with obtaining from Joef Holcomb, of North Salem, Westchester country, four head of cattle, valued at \$320, by false representations. It seems by the complaint made by Mr. Holcomb, that on the 19th day of April, 1853, Dempsey came to hum and wisked to purchase some cattle on a credit, and with a view of inducing him to do so, represented that he owned a house and lot, situated at the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Third avenue, free of all incambrances. Mr. Holcomb believing the statement, parted with the cattle on a credit. Tempsey has never paid for the cattle, and it is now ascertained that at the very time the defendant made the representations respecting the ownership of the said house and lot several days before to his brother, John Dempsey, as is shown by the record made in the Register's office. On this evidence, Justice Clarke required Mr. Dempsey to find bail in the sum of \$500. Or giving bail, the magistrate liberated Mr. Dempsey from custody.

Jack Haifield Admitted to Bail.—It will be recollected that a few days ago, a man known as Jack Hatfield was arrested on suspicion of being concerned with two other me in the taking of a package containing \$1,500.

Jack Hatfield Admitted to Bail.—It will be recollected that a few days ago, a man known as Jack Hatfield was arrested on suspicion of being concerned with two other men in the taking of a package containing \$1,500 from the pocket of Mr. Canfield, as he was entering the American Exchange Bank in Wall street. However, or the examination before Justice Osborn, Mr. Canfield could not swear that the package was ever in the possession of Hatfield, as it was another man who extracted the money from his pocket, and it was subsequently found on the floor. A doubt, therefore, existing as to Hatfield being a party to the larceny, the District Attorney consented to the accused being admitted to bail, and designated the sum of \$1,000. This amount of bail was entered into b. Mr. Raphæl F. Aitken, groeer and liquor dealer, of No 173 South street, and Hatfield was thereupon discharge, from custody. from custody.

The Alleged False Pretence Case against Haskins and

The Alleged False Pretence Case against Haskins and Stratton—in this matter, which alleges, on the complaint of Semuel Cammeron, that Haskins and Strattoe brained from him certain real estate situated in Philadelphia, under false representations, has been called up for a hearing by Justice Stuart, on the application of the defendants, and has as often been put off in consequence of the non-appearance of Mr. Cammeron. On Friday was again called up, but as Mr. Cammeron did not attend, the magistrate adjourned it over to some future day.

day. The street of Luke Flynn for Passing Counterfeit Money. Officer Tieman, of the Eighteenth ward, yesterday arrested Luke Flynn on a bench warrant, wherein he stance indicted for the passing of counterfeit bank bills. This prisoner is concerned with the McArdeli gang. He we taken before Justice Osborn, who committed him b prison for trial.

indicted for the passing of counterfeit bank bills. The prisoner is concerned with the McArdeli gang. He was taken before Justice Osborn, who committed him to prison for trial.

Arrest of a Female Store Thief—The Property Found in he Possession—On Friday, Sergeant De Voe, of the R. C. arrested a young German woman calling herself Mara Bride, alias Beathe, charged with stealing one piece of white silk, valued at \$38, one piece of black silk worth \$56 and two pieces of ribbon, valued at \$5-in all, \$94-frost the dry goods store of Berly & Co., No. 296 Broadway it seems that the accused entered the store and asked the shown some silks; she purchased one piece, and by some means, her actions caused suspicion, and the cler noticing her secreting a piece of silk under her dress, sh was detained, and the officer sent for, who, on searching her dress, discovered that she had a long openin cut through all her clothing, which formed an easy access to a large pocket—or bag, it might be called; this ba was slung around her waist with a piece of thick string it was in this bag that the two pieces of silk and ribbe were found. On searching further about her clothin a wallet containing \$130 was discovered, fastened one of her under garments, on or between her shoulders. In addition to this a small portemonnale & found in her pocket, containing a few shillings. Its very evident, from her actions and the arrangement of pocket under her dress, that she is an old offender at abolitims. She declined to let the officer know whereto resided. In her pocket she had a brass door keyid several trunk or chest keys. She was committed oprison to await her trial.

A Hall Thief Arrested.—Officer John Callery, attash to the Seventh district police, arrested one of two an whom he detected with stolen property in his possess. The accomplice of the prisoner went to the resumplis companion, but after a severe struggle, in which Hell-cer received several blows, he was safely lodged irite station house. Upon his person-were found two & taken from th

United States Circuit Court

United States Circuit Cours.

Hon. Judge Betts presiding.

APRIL 22.—True Bills.—The Grand Jury camesto court this morning, and rendered bills of indicting in the following cases:—

The United States against John Cephus and Shellowing Cases and C

Changes, for an endeavor to make a revoit on boathe ship Calboun.

The United States against John Doherty and niren others, for an endeavor to make a revoit on boathe ship Calboun.

The United States against James Kelly and Jesah

Murray, for an assault on Andrea Bendera, with any-ing pin, on heard ship Calhoun.

The United States against W. P. R. Eates, for an ault

with an iron crowbar on William Lawson, on bother the United States against M. P. R. Eates, for an unit with an iron crowbar on William Lawson, on bother the United States against Andrew McKay ambar Raly, for larceny on board the ship Albert Gallarit The Alleged Canada Furgerics.—The argument the writ of haleas corpus in the matter of Van Aernawas continued this day.

Cantlen to Southern and Western er-Caution to Southern and Western erchart.—In order to protect mysolf against fraud, the public against dangerous impositions. I deem it near, to state that counterfeits and imitations of my. Seem Aromatic Schnapps are abroad, and to warn all theshouse the article, either as a medicine or a beverage, inset these deleterious and dangerous preparations. To tack these permicious compounds may prove perious the extreme. Instead of affording the relief which involved these permicious compounds may prove perious the extreme. Instead of affording the relief which involved in the extreme. Instead of a fafording the relief which involved in the extreme instead of a fafording the relief which travely follows the use of the true and legitimate aromatic sepping in the various diseases to which it is adapted, therein in the various diseases to which it is adapted, the properties of the world cure. For the beauthy was them without suffering from the effect leet the public therefore and the Medical Faculty be choir quare against deception in a matter so importantialth and life. Let it be borne in mind that the in of "Schnapps" belongs exclusively to my article; that is manufactured and imported by me only; and that amber preparation sold under that name is an imposition with purchaser. I am impelled to state these facts from low-ledge that an attempt has been made by certain just lating the properties of the manufacture to be exercised. preparation seid under that name is an imposition whose purchaser. I am impelled to state these facts from low-ledge that an attempt has been made by certain jies, claiming to be respectable, to flood the market wish ever feit schnappe, to the injury of my interests and repson, and without regard to the serious results which majned indeed, must follow the introduction of their impuned noxious counterfeits. Be it, therefore, clearly undead that all liquous purporting to be "sechnappe," that independent of the property of the property of the property of the words. "Under Wolfe," in raised letters on the side, and verified by with my autograph signature, as well as my seal on torfeit impressed with my namelin wax, are fraudulent imition, and cannot be imbilled with safety. The centure can suscensed at any of the respectable druggists in the city UDOLPHO WOLFE, sole importer, 22 Beaver stt.

A second edition of this work, enlarged and improved He published in a few days, and circulated gratis to that pls. Reeze & Co. continue their 25 cent picture busis in usual at the old head quarters, 293 Broadway.

PROP. REEZE & S. H. HOLMES, Propries.

We wish to call the attention of our laders to the sale to be made by aLBERT H. NICOLI on Wednesday next, the 26th of April. of 200 very valualists at Stapleton, Staten Island. For further particul see his advertisement in another column.

The Philosophy of Hatting.-Espen is selling a hat, superior in style, workmanshiand material, to any four dollar hat in New York, for \$3. If you want a truly elegant and superior hat, call on HEN-SCHEID, No. 118 Naussau street. Banvard's Georama.—To-night is Positely

Secondhand Planos at Great Bargas.

One for \$25; one for \$30; one for \$55, and one \$8180.

Also secondhand Æolean pianos at very low prices, (sthing but being constantly in the market, with each mand, could secure to buyers such liberal offers. Fine piase to rent. Cash paid for planos. HORACE WATERS, b. 330.

Breadway.

Æolian Pfanos.—These Beautiful Intruments have elicited the highest testimonials and unbouled passes from the press and professors throughout the civissed world, and we being owner; of the patent, can, of corse, furnish them cheaper than those whe pay us a commission for putting them in, and being the oldest manufactures of the attachment, have more experience in properly constincting and voicing the same than any other hous. T. Gilbet & Co.'s Æolians are also the only ones to which was awarfed a price at the World's Fair.

HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent, 333 Broadway.

The New Improved Planoforte.—Horace Waters' planos possess the great modern improvements, the diagonal scale and gold strings; the former giving the pinnog possess possess the free planos, atthough recently brought before the public, have already become celd brated for their superiority of tone and general centerior. Buyers, amsteurs, and others, are respectfully limited to call and examine for themselves.

HORACE WATERS, 333 Broadway.

New and Popular Music.—My Lovely Susey Saul, song by Charlio C. Converse, sung by the Christy Minstrels with immense applanes. Baltimore Clipper Vales, by Julilee, becoming as popular as the Prims Donna; and Angel Whispers, one of the most beautiful songs of the day, sung by Mrs. Gillingham Bostwick with great effect.

HORACE WATERS Publisher, 333 Broadway.

!!! Where's Oak Hall!!!-Some one must

Punch, Hustrated London News, London Times, Bell's Life, Dispatch, Weekly Times.—Substitution received for these and every European newspaper experiodeal by WILLMER & ROGERS, 42 Nassau street agents for United States.

Window Shades.—William H. Philip. (late C. J. Schreder & Co..) manufacturer of all kinds of Jain and ornsmental window shades, 150 Harrow street. Curches, hotels, dwellings and stores fitted up with shades at he low-est manufacturing prices.

Carpetings, Ottelous, de., &c.,